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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Training Conducted at Chemical Warfare Training Center, Fagaras

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SCHOOL SCHEDULE:

1. 25X1

The training included familiarization with infantry weapons, combat tactics, history of Rumania and the Communist Party, military regulations, and conduct of military personnel. After completion of the basic infantry training the chemical warfare training schedule came into effect.

2. Daily Schedule

a. Summer:

(1) Monday through Saturday

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0500	Reveille - Preparation for inspection
0600	Breakfast, followed by a drill to band music
0700	Political indoctrination
0800-1300	Classes
1300-1400	Dinner and rest period
1400-1500	Cleaning of weapons
1500-1600	Compulsory sleeping period
1600-1800	Classes
1800-2045	Classes or study period
2045-2200	Supper, drill, and preparation for "lights out".
2200	Lights out.

(2) Sunday

0600 Reveille, 0700 Breakfast, 0900-1100 movies or lectures. Passes were issued to personnel to visit Fagaras in the afternoon. Those who were confined to post attended lectures.

b. Winter:

The winter schedule was identical to the summer schedule except for Reveille and Lights out, which occurred at 0700 and 2300 respectively.

CLASSES

3. Decontamination: Theoretical training was taught by 2nd Lt. BOZEA and later by Major ZAPODEANU. The practical training was taught by 2nd Lt. USEATU. The course dealt with methods of decontamination. The lectures were delivered from notes in the possession of the instructor. At a later date, the students received a decontamination manual prepared by Major ZAPODEANU. Theoretic and practical training was given in the decontamination of animals, humans, armament, and tanks. Also included in this course was proper site selection for camp, organization and security against saboteurs, partisans and enemy air attack, and decontamination of the contaminated terrain, buildings and railroads.

4. Chemistry: [redacted] a short course in general chemistry, including a few fundamentals in organic chemistry. Practical lab work was accomplished. [redacted] instructor was a 2nd Lt. BOZEA, later replaced by a Major (name unknown). The lab instructor was Sr. Lt. BOTA. 25X1 25X1

5. Physiopathology: This subject was very confusing [redacted] it had something to do with the effects of chemical agents on the human body, and the countermeasures to be taken. The instructor was a major in the Medical Corps. This course included first aid to gas victims, purification of contaminated water, and various sicknesses which may be found in combat caused by bacteriological warfare, such as cholera and plague. Visual aids, such as movies, were used to show the methods of attack and effects of chemical warfare agents. 25X1 25X1

6. Toxic substances for combat: Students studied the classification, physical and chemical properties, color and odor of toxic agents; lethal dosages of various gases and quantity needed to cause irritation; methods of storing, preparing, detecting, and protection against various toxic substances; and history of gases and methods of attack. Instructor was Sr. Lt. BARLIBA, Engineering Corps. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

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a. Suffocating toxic gases:

(1) clor (chlorine)
(2) fosgen (phosgene)
(3) difosgen (diphosgene)
(4) cloropicrin (chloropicrin)
(5) dimetilclor alcool (dichlorodimethyl ether)
(6) dimetilbromo alcool (dibromodimethyl ether)

b. Irritating gases:

(1) bromoacetofenon (bromoacetophenone)
(2) cloroacetofenon (chloroacetophenone)
(3) ceanura de bromobenzil (bromobenzylcyanide)
(4) difenolclorarsin (diphenylchlorarsine)
(5) difenolcianarsin (diphenylcyanarsine)
(6) difenolaminocianarsin (diphenylaminecyanoarsine)
(7) difenolaminocloroarsin (diphenylaminechlorarsine)

c. Deadly toxic gases:

(1) carbon oxid (carbon monoxide)
(2) acid cianhidric (hydrocyanic acid)
(3) hidrogen arseniat (arsine)

d. Blister gases:

(1) yperite (mustard)
(2) lewisita (lewisite)
(3) azot yperite (nitrogen mustard)
(4) fosgen oxim (phosgene oxime)

[redacted] the above-mentioned substances would be used in case of war with the exception of chlorine. Students were told that chlorine would probably be replaced by one of the ether compounds or by an irritant gas which would be used to intimidate the enemy. The general toxic gases (deadly gases) would be used against pillboxes, military headquarters and buildings. Persistent toxic gases would be used on a large scale against a mass attack. Practical training was conducted in the gas chamber with various suffocating gases. The students were trained in a special area with mustard gas and observed its effects on wood, water, brick walls, stone, etc. As to storage of gases, [redacted] some gases were stored in bulk and that non-persistent gases were pressurized. 25X1 25X1

7. Meteorology: Course included the study of cloud formations and type weather occurring with the formations, wind, ascending and descending air currents, and weather station operations in determining humidity, pressure, wind velocity, and direction. [redacted] in the event of war the entire Meteo service, information and operation would be classified secret and the arm would receive weather reports every two hours. The instructor was Captain GRIGORESCU (husband of the physics instructor). He was assisted by a civilian from the Meteorological Institute, believed to be in Bucharest. Name of civilian unknown. 25X1

8. Individual Collective Protective Clothing: Instructors were a Senior Lieutenant (name unknown) and a civilian male, DEMETRIE. The following was included in the course: Animal and human protection equipment; various types of gas masks and their repair during combat; human protective suits; the Soviet oxygen breathing apparatus; and Heres Atmer; methods of detection and detection apparatus; collective anti-gas shelters and passive defense for civilians in the event of chemical

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warfare (this latter topic was particularly studied by the security students at the school); standard chemical warfare issue for the soldiers in combat; and storage of protective equipment.

9. Familiarization With The Other Arms of Service: No information.

10. Communications: This course included the organization of communications in combat and the collaboration of communications units with the Chemical Warfare Arm and the use of the Rumanian field telephone called "Vestirorul" (probable translation - the announcer or the informer). No further information.

11. Chemical Warfare Equipment of Foreign Armies: Instructor unknown. Students were never allowed to take notes. The course was taught from posters and charts. A Soviet officer always monitored this course. Students studied the organization and methods of battle and tactics of the US Army, such as deployment on the field of battle of the platoon, the company, the point, number of officers. The students were told that all of the toxic gases in the possession of the Rumanian Army were also in the possession of the Americans and that the Americans have knowledge of a gas called "Tabun" [redacted] whose make- 25X1
up is not known to the Rumanian Army. Course also included the properties of the bazooka, to whom it is issued, and in what quantity. Students were told the name of the "Chief of the Chemical Warfare Center in New York" [redacted] 25X1

12. History of Military Art: Course included methods of attack and defense of the Soviet Army in the war against Fascism. Students were briefed that the Germans would have used chemical warfare agents had they not known that the USSR was well equipped with chemical warfare countermeasures. Supposedly, German gas bombs were found at the end of World War II in the Ardeal region of Rumania. No further information.

13. Chemical Warfare Tactics: Students received theoretical and practical training in chemical warfare methods of attack and defense. This course combined the material learned in the other courses. Instructors: Lt. Col. COPAESCU, Maj. NICOLA, Sr. Lt. NITULESCU, Capt. BANU. During one of the lectures, a Soviet general addressed the class and stated in effect: "Because the capitalistic States have violated the Geneva Compact of 1925, which forbids usage of toxic gases in war, by using toxic gases on a large scale in Korea, the Soviet Bloc is forced to retaliate to the enemy by thoroughly preparing both offensive and defensive methods of chemical warfare. Because the international situation is critical, because the capitalist States have broken their pledge toward the Popular Democracies, it has become the duty of the Rumanian Army to ready itself, from a chemical warfare standpoint, in the shortest period of time possible. The Rumanian Army had not been previously well prepared in chemical warfare and therefore could not stand on its own in a chemical warfare war. The Soviet Army, however, has been and is prepared to face any type of chemical warfare attack".
[redacted] 25X1

14. Smoke (Fumigene): Taught by Capt. TRANDAFIRESCO, course dealt with the purpose of smoke in ground warfare; smoke-generating equipment; under what circumstances smoke is used and the various types of smoke; usage of toxic smokes, (to be primarily a deceptive weapon since the enemy will not expect to find toxic content in smoke screens); toxic and nontoxic candles; portable smoke-laying apparatus (students were informed that these smoke apparatuses would be replaced by a Soviet type); heavy smoke generators used to smoke large military installations, factories, and oil fields.

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15. Incendiaries: Instructor: Capt. TRANDAFIRESCU. Course included training with the TYPE-2 flame thrower (Italian) and the TYPE-1 flame thrower (German); the constituents of the incendiary fluid used; and tactics. Students were informed of a Soviet heavy stationary flame thrower which had a range of 100 m. and was to be received by the Rumanian Army.

16. History of the Rumanian Popular Republic: Taught by a political officer, name unknown. No further information.

17. History of the Communist Party: 25X1

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18. Philosophy and History of Dialectical Materialism: Taught by Lt. BALAN. No further information.

19. Mathematics: Civilian instructor, DEMETRIU.

20. Physics: Female instructor, GRIGORESCU; wife of Capt. GRIGORESCU.

21. Auto Mechanics: Brief instruction on driving and simple repairs to autos, and trucks; instructor a civilian, name unknown.

22. Russian Language: Instruction in the fundamentals of Russian, taught by a Senior Lieutenant. and a female civilian, name unknown.

23. Engineering Tactics (Ingenistica): Instructors, Sr. Lt. BABES, Cavalry, and Lt. MURESEANU. No further information.

24. Sapping Tactics: Several officer instructors, names unknown. No further information.

25. Physical Education:

26. Photography: Taught by a Sr. Lt. STAICU, and a Sr. Lt. name unknown.

27. Geography:

ADDITIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED

28. Gas Chamber Training: 25X1

Purpose given by the instructor was to build confidence in the mask, and also to practice gas mask repair. The students always entered the chamber wearing the mask. Mask worn was the Rumanian 39-B Modified. Gases used were chloropicrin, tear gas, and an unidentified sneezing gas. Inside the chamber, the students were told to "crack" their masks, allowing a little gas to enter the face-piece. After clearing the mask by blowing hard, the students remained a short time and then left the chamber, still wearing the mask.

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29. First Aid: there was no specific first-aid kit for gas casualties in the Rumanian Armed Forces. However, each soldier was supposed to carry his individual decontamination kit at all times in the field. This kit was the only item resembling a gas first-aid kit had never heard of any special treatment for any type gas other than persistent gas. was a pill called "Burowl" which was to be used in treating some type of gas casualty, The treatment for all gas casualties was as follows: 25X1

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a. Don mask.

b. Evacuate casualty to Chemical First-Aid Station (near Battalion Aid Station).

(1) If gas was a choking gas, administer ether inhalation and forbid all alcohol (drinking). Administer pure oxygen if needed.

(2) If gas was a tear gas, rinse out eyes with a weak boric acid solution, and return casualty to duty.

c. No persistent gas casualty was allowed to be evacuated until he had been relieved by his senior.

(1) He might partially decontaminate himself with his personal decontamination kit, using the Losantin liquid, and continue his duties.

(2) Upon receipt of orders, he would be evacuated to the Individual Decontamination Point. Here he would be briefly checked by a doctor, sent through a decontamination station, where he would be stripped, sprayed with a weak mixture of chlorinated lime and water, rinsed, washed with soap and water, rinsed, and issued fresh clothing.

(3) The casualty would then be given a thorough medical examination; if it was apparent that he was suffering from a vesicant he would be evacuated to a hospital. If not, he was then returned to duty.

30. Gas Alert at Center: Weekly, at the Chemical Center, a gas alarm was given. Sometimes this alarm was given on orders from Bucharest and Soviet and Rumanian officers came to inspect the proficiency of the chemical warfare troops. During one of these alarms the center staged a field problem in which a simulated contaminated zone was created over the enemy's first lines. The enemy first lines were then pinned down through ground cross fire, which was primarily done to prevent the enemy from decontaminating the terrain.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

31. great emphasis was first placed on chemical warfare training in the late spring of 1951. the Center began operations under Rumanian control sometime in 1949, but that very little progress was made before the spring of 1951. 25X1 25X1

32. In April 1952, all of the Officer Candidate students at the Center were sent for practical training chemical warfare instruction to scattered army units all over Rumania. assigned to the NCO Chemical Instructor School at the Chemical Center for a period of thirty days. placed in charge of one of the platoons, with the primary duties of teaching flamethrower technique. 25X1 25X1

TEXTBOOKS:

33. class used a text, in Rumanian, which was a military publication, classified Strict Secret. told by an instructor that this was a translation of an identical text in Russian. These books were issued at the beginning of each school day and taken up at the end of the day. Students were required to take notes in certain classes. 25X1 25X1

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The notes were inspected periodically by an instructor, to see how well each student took notes, and then burned.

34. Students at the Chemical Center at Fagaras also had access to a regulation called Memoratorul de Atac si Aparare Chimica (Memorandum for Chemical Warfare Attack and Defense). This booklet, with a yellow-green cover, was classified Top Secret and carried the letters M F A (Ministry of Armed Forces) on its cover. It contained description of gases and recognition features, odor, and color. It described when and how the various toxic gases should be used, and gave particularly norms concerning CW attack. One example [redacted] was that: 25X1 "an aircraft can spray an area of two kilometers square with one ton of mustard". The booklet stated that normal field artillery pieces can be used to fire CW projectiles. Also that spray tanks can be attached to aircraft for adaptation to chemical warfare. Street sprinkler trucks can be used to infect terrain with chemical agents.

MANEUVERS:

35. Fall 1951 annual Rumanian maneuvers; several Rumanian chemical warfare battalions participated, according to statements made by one of the instructors; and the battalions were purported to have been highly praised by the Minister of Armed Forces, Emil BODNARAS, for the excellence of their work. These Chemical Battalions maneuvered in the region near Timisoara.

36. In the spring of 1952 the Chemical Center at Fagaras staged a chemical warfare maneuver (exercise) in a valley immediately to the east of the Dealul Crucii (Hill of the Cross) which is five kilometers north of Fagaras. [redacted] Representatives of all the arms of 25X1 service participated and the Rumanian Air Force furnished two light single-engine planes equipped with spraying tanks which sprayed water simulating a gas attack. For two weeks prior to the exercise, bunkers and approximately 10 collective anti-gas protection pits had been dug. Groups of officers from all branches of the service who had arrived from Bucharest witnessed the exercise. The Soviet adviser of the Chemical Center and the Chemical Commission which had come from Bucharest commended and praised the Chemical Center personnel for having staged an excellent maneuver.

CHEMICAL WARFARE ORDER OF BATTLE:

[redacted] 25X1

37. Organization of Chemical Warfare Battalion: [redacted] taught the 25X1 Chemical Warfare organization only as it exists on a peacetime basis. [redacted] all units in the Rumanian Army were set up in a similar manner 25X1 in general, that each battalion had three companies, each company had three platoons, and each platoon, four squads, nine men per squad, with a platoon leader (lieutenant) per platoon, a captain or lieutenant as commanding officer of the company and a political officer. Battalion commanded by a major. Political officer at battalion level. [redacted]

[redacted] 25X1

38. Chemical Warfare Reconnaissance Squad: Each infantry company in the 25X1 event of chemical warfare would have a chemical warfare reconnaissance squad, "whose mission was to detect chemical warfare agents, collect samples, mark out limits of contamination, and take prisoners for chemical warfare interrogation." Since there are three companies in a battalion there would be three squads. One was to be used while two were held in reserve. Strength: six men (one sergeant in command, one messenger and four "testers").

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a. Clothing and Equipment:

(1) Each of the "testers" dressed in a light-weight protective suit, anti-gas hood, and gas mask. Each carried or wore an individual decontamination kit [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] a rifle (Z.B. 7.92 cal.), a bayonet, a steel helmet, and one round metal can of a white powder used to mark contaminated areas. [redacted] this powder was not a decontaminant [redacted] 25X1 25X1 25X1

(2) The messenger wore the same protective suit and mask, and carried a SMG (9 mm ORITA, 32-round magazine); same helmet, boots, etc.

(3) The sergeant was also dressed in the protective suit, gas mask, helmet, boots; and wore a 9 mm pistol (type unknown), the Soviet detector kit [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] a leather carrier for gas markers [redacted] 25X1
binoculars, compass, protective cape, sampling kit, trench knife, intrenching shovel, and message pad and pencil.

39. Gas markers were triangular fabric flags (9 cm. x 3 cm.) on the end of a telescopic metal stake approximately 8 mm. in diameter, which, when extended, was approximately 1½ meters long. The flag was yellow, with a black skull and cross-bones. These flags were to be used to mark off a contaminated area by placing them at regular intervals around the area, and joining them with a white tape.

40. With the battalion in march, in the event of a gas attack, the alarm "GAS ATTACK" is called. The mask is then put on (only on receipt of the order), and the cape is put on. The cape is always put on, even if there is no spray attack. The mask and cape are only taken off when the order is so given.

41. Chemical Corps T O & E Units [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

1 Independent Chemical Battalion in Roman /N 46-55, E 26-54/
3 Independent Chemical Battalion in Sacele /N 44-30, E 28-38/
1 Independent Chemical Battalion in Timisoara /N 45-47, E 21-13/
1 Independent Chemical Battalion in Pipera/Buch /N 44-31, E 26-10/
1 Independent Chemical Company in Caransebes /N 45-25, E 22-14/

Also
Also "some" chemical warfare units in northern Moldova. 25X1

1 Artillery Battalion, referred to as the Chemical Battalion by students and faculty at the Center in Fagaras. [redacted]
[redacted]

1 Chemical Battalion, the 42nd Mixed Chemical Battalion, was located in the same compound area as the school at Fagaras. This battalion was composed of infantry, signal, artillery, and a few mountain troops. 25X1

1 Chemical Warfare Battalion, composed of chemical warfare instructors at Roman.

3 or 4 Chemical Warfare Battalions at Bucharest

1 Chemical Warfare Battalion at Calarasi

1 Chemical Warfare Battalion at Timisoara

1 Chemical Warfare Battalion at Iasi

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CHEMICAL WARFARE TACTICS:

42. Soviet Method of Gas Attack: [redacted] the "Soviet Method of Gas Attack"; [redacted] practical application of these tactics in training in the field. [redacted] 25X1 During an attack, a smoke screen would be put up by a smoke platoon so as to drift down on the enemy. As soon as the enemy was covered by smoke, an attack platoon would release irritating gases, which would incapacitate the enemy. After a few minutes' wait, a lethal choking gas would be released by this platoon. The theory of using an irritating, then a lethal gas, was explained and justified by saying that before a soldier could mask, he would receive enough irritating gas to cause him to sneeze, rub his eyes, or vomit even continuing to do so after he had masked. All such activity would cause the man's mask to be open at intervals, making him vulnerable to lethal agents.

43. The Observation Points: These points were to be located on high ground as close as possible to the enemy. One point was to be composed of three men equipped with light protective suits, dusters, and detectors. A field phone would be available to give chemical warfare alarm, or in the absence of a telephone, a metal tube (possibly triangle) which makes noise, was to be used. The men having the mission to observe the enemy line would be briefed to detect noises particular to preparation and beginning of a gas attack. In case of an attack these men would give the alarm. They would also be charged with marking infected zones in their proximity.

44. Fixed Scout Position: This position was composed of two men who were located in foxholes, 100 - 200 m. in front of the enemy lines. They were equipped with "automatic weapons", a flashlight and a torch. Their mission was to observe the type of chemical equipment which the enemy had and to give alarm when they detected the beginning of a chemical warfare attack. The two soldiers warned their own troops of the attack by lighting the torch and lifting it up and down, and / or by shining a green light from the flashlight (lantern).

45. Units which operate behind the enemy line: Soldiers picked for this duty would be in perfect physical shape, politically reliable, courageous and must know the enemy's language. These men "will" be trained by Rumanian officers who specialized in Moscow. The mission of these soldiers will be to penetrate behind enemy lines, dressed as civilians. Others would wear their military uniforms. These men will report to their own lines information on the type of chemical warfare supplies in the enemy camp, and any information on planned chemical warfare attacks by the enemy. Information on protective equipment, chemical stores and depots will also be a mission of these men. These soldiers will also be charged with destroying the enemy's chemical warfare supplies and equipment. Their armament will consist of a pistol, commando knife, map, compass, and notebook.

[redacted] 25X1

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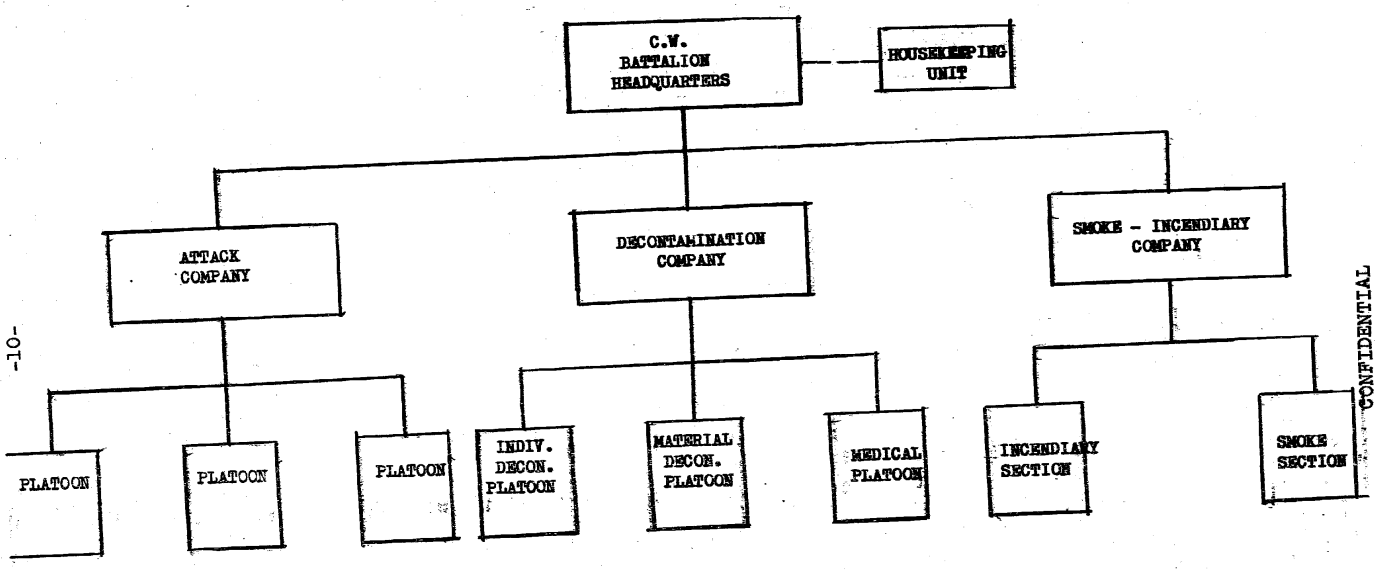

Annex A: Chemical Warfare Battalion Organizational Chart

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